

## CAN IT BE PASSED AGAIN?

## HOSTILITY IN THE ASSEMBLY TO THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

MESSAGES FROM MAYORS STRONG, WURSTER AND  
GLEASON RECEIVED IN ALBANY, BUT  
NOT OPENED—PLATT STILL WORK-  
ING FOR THE MEASURE.

Albany, April 10 (Special).—Messages on the Greater New-York bill were received this afternoon by John S. Kenyon, clerk of the Senate, from Mayor Strong, of New-York; Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City. Their contents have not been officially announced, as they were not handed to Mr. Kenyon till after the Senate had adjourned, but it is known that Mayor Wurster returned a veto and Mayor Gleason in approval of the measure. What Mayor Strong did is not known.

The messages of Mayors Strong and Wurster were in the Senate Chamber before the Senate adjourned, but they did not deliver the papers until after adjournment. Then Mr. Kenyon looked the documents up in his safe and refused to make them public until Monday evening, when the Senate reconvenes. This proceeding was

The Senators and Assemblymen departed for home under an impression that Mayors Strong and Wurster had both vetoed the bill. Telegrams were received from Brooklyn saying positively that Mayor Wurster had taken such action. Senator Lexow, the author of the bill, was gloomy after receiving these reports, but he said he would attempt to have the bill passed over the vetoes, if they had been sent, and expressed his opinion that he would be successful.

Several Senators, especially Mullin and Malby,

Will undoubtedly vote against passing the bill over the veto of a Mayor. It is probable, however, that the measure will be passed again in the Assembly, although it can get through the Assembly. Thirty-six Republican Assemblymen voted against it before, and a still larger number were secretly opposed to it, so that only pressure from the Mayor's place induced them to vote for it. The Republican Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn have vetoed the bill, many of these men will vote to sustain the vetoes. The general opinion among them is that Brooklyn ought to have a referendum on the Greater New-York bill.

Thomas C. Platt, however, has not given up his fight to have the bill passed and signed by Governor Morton. Within two or three days personal appeals have been received from him by the Mayor, and he has promised to try to get the bill over Mayors Strong and Thurston's vetoes, if vetoes should be sent to Albany. Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, was here to-day, insisting that the bill should be passed.

MAYOR STRONG IS RETICENT.

IT IS NOT DUBTED, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAS DISAPPROVED THE BILL.

Mayor Strong sent the Greater New-York bill back to Albany by special messenger yesterday. Late in the day he received a telegram from Albany from the messenger, Mr. Cole, who is one of his official stenographers, saying that he had delivered the Mayor's message to the Secretary of the Senate, but that it would remain unopened until the Senate convened again next Monday evening.

Mr. Strong refused to give out the text of his

The Mayor, in accompanying the bill, or to say anything about the contents of his message. He thought that it would not be courteous to the Legislature to make public the contents of a document addressed to that body until received by its members. The example of Mayor Furter, of Brooklyn, and Mayor McClellan, of New York City, who have made public their messages after dispatching them to Albany, did not move Colonel Strong. He stubbornly declined to change his mind, and, as the bill had been, he thought, passed by the New York bill had been. That he disapproved it, and gave the reasons which have already been attributed to him for so doing, was not, however, doubted.

## BRUSH CONSOLIDATION BILL.

THE BROOKLYN SENATOR'S PLAN INCLUDES A  
NEW COMMISSION AND A REFERENDUM.

bill creating a commission to consider the question of municipal government in New-York City, Brooklyn and surrounding districts. It provides that, immediately after the passage of the act, the Governor, the Mayor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn shall each appoint three commissioners, who shall serve without pay, and who, together with the two Mayors, shall constitute a commission to be known and designated as the "Metropolitan Commission." The Andrew H. Green Greater New-York Commission is abolished, and, under the terms of the bill, it must turn its records over to the new

Upon organization the Metropolitan Commission

shall proceed at once to inquire into the question of the federation of or otherwise changing the local government of all the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations (other than coun-

(3) and to within the following territory: The municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, the city of Brooklyn, the Kings County, the county of Richmond, the county of Long Island, the towns of Hempstead, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead in the county of Queens which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the Atlantic Ocean.

The commission shall take into consideration any plans for the better government of the territory above mentioned and described, and, if it shall consider advisable any change in the local or municipal governments of the territory, it may make such changes by a plan or charter embodying its recommendations for the better government of the territory. The commission

shall also prepare a comprehensive synopsis of the information which synopsis shall be submitted

plan or charter, which synopsis shall be submitted to the next general election following the conclusion of the deliberations of the commission, but not later than at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1897, to the vote of the electors of the territory involved. In order to obtain the sentiment of the people of the territory as to the proposed legislative action, the result of the vote taken under the provisions of this act shall show a majority in either of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn against or disapproving of the synopsis of the plan or charter thus submitted, and in changing in any way the local governments of the territory mentioned and described in this act shall be taken under this act, and the powers and terms

of office of the members of the Metropolitan Commission shall, as soon as the result of such negative vote shall be officially announced, immediately cease

If, however, the vote taken under the provisions of this act shall show a majority in both the city of New-York and the city of Brooklyn for, or approving of the synopsis of the plan, or plan, or plan, the commission shall submit to the Legislature its report, with a bill embodying the proposed changes in the local government of the territory involved, together with the plan, or plan, or plan, which has been so approved by the electors, said bill and report to be submitted not later than January 31, 1898.

mission shall decide to recommend no change in the local governments of the territory mentioned and described in this act, it shall so report to the Legis-

nature immediately, if said Legislature be then in session, and, if not, as soon as it shall convene.

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**WHAT GLEASON THINKS OF IT.**

HE SENDS A LETTER TO ALBANY STATING WHY HE FAVORS THE BILL.

Mayor P. J. Gleason, of Long Island City, when he returned the Greater New-York bill to Albany, also sent a letter in which he expressed his views of the bill, and told why he signed it. The letter read:

Turning to the Senate the Senate bill No. 83

and Assembly bill No. 611, entitled "An Act consolidating the local governments of the territories within the city and county of New-York, the coun-

within the city and county of New York, the cities of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City, as well as the towns of Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica and part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof," with official notice of the acceptance of Long Island City and the Mayor and majority of the Common Council of said city, I cannot but

repeat my personal approval of the purposes of the bill and my sincere satisfaction at being able to

MUCH CAN BE SAID  
in favor of rightly made, ready-to-wear clothing.  
Ours is such. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROAD-  
WAY, COR. 25TH ST.—(Adv.)